

JAN - 3 2014

**Clerk, U.S. District and  
Bankruptcy Courts**

14-21

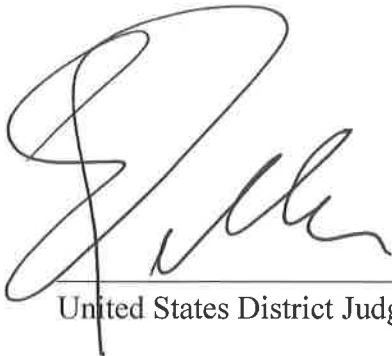
apparently has made an effort to notify defendant, *see* Notice of Intent to Sue, his submission fails to demonstrate “(1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits, (2) that [he] would suffer irreparable injury if the injunction is not granted, (3) that an injunction would not substantially injure other interested parties, and (4) that the public interest would be furthered by the injunction.” *Mova Pharm. Corp. v. Shalala*, 140 F.3d 1060, 1066 (D.C. Cir. 1998) (quoting *CityFed Fin. Corp. v. Office of Thrift Supervision*, 58 F.3d 738, 746 (D.C. Cir. 1995)).

Even if plaintiff had addressed all of these factors, he does not adequately establish that this Court is the proper forum for resolution of his claim. Federal district courts have jurisdiction in civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1331. In addition, federal district courts have jurisdiction over civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds \$75,000, and the suit is between citizens of different states. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). At most, plaintiff alleges that the parties are citizens of different states. He neither states a federal claim nor establishes an amount of controversy that meets the \$75,000 threshold.

The Court will grant plaintiff’s application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, deny plaintiff’s motion for a temporary restraining order and will dismiss this action without prejudice. An Order is issued separately.

DATE:

12/28/13



United States District Judge